Statement-III

Main observation of Evaluation Studies conducted by Govt. of Gujarat, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh:

I. Evaluation Studies in Gujarat conducted by Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research Ahmedabad:

1. Substantial employment was generated under the Programme, but no continuous employment to workers could be provided.

2. No systematic efforts are made to assess the extent and nature of unemployment in different regions while planning the works.

3. Wages are not paid in accordance with the Minimum wages.

4. Neither proper linkages are established between different rural development programme for the infrastructural gaps nor needs of different regions identified.

5. All the assets created were not of durable nature.

6. Quality of foodgrains supplied were not always good.

II. Evaluation studies in Kerala conducted by the State Planning Boards

1. Preparation of shelf of projects is not being done in a scientific manner with necessary technical inputs.

2. Expenditure in schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was lower than the earmarked 10 percent.

3. The foodgrain distribution was not satisfactory. Quality of foodgrains supplied was low and supply was not timely.

4. Expenditure in non-wage component was low which might have effected the durability of assets.

5. There was greater emphasis on road works, the expenditure on which accounted for 83.21 per cent in 1981-82 and 73 per cent in 1982-83.

6. The programme succeeded to a considerable extent in generating employment . The net addition to employment per worker was 33 days on an average.

7. The execution of works were done through conveners of local beneficiaty committees but contractors often creep in the mark of conveners.

8. In 29 percent of the beneficiary there was improvement in the nutritional levels.

9. There is active participation of Panchayat Committee in selection and execution of work projects.

Hi Evaluation studies in Uttar Pradesh conducted by state Planning Institute,

1. No survey was conducted for earmarking the availability of labourer in different areas and no action was taken for making advance planning for implementing the programme.

2. The selection of works to be taken up under the programme was not based on the priorities laid down in the guidelines prescribed by the Government of India.

3. Among the works taken up roads got the maximum share and in the selected districts the expenditure incurred on road was from 74 per cent to 100 percent.

4. There was no proper coordination between different departments implementing the programme and furnishing of information was unduly delayed.

5. The works done and assets created were not of permanent and durable nature.

6. No arrangements were made for maintenance of assets created.

7. Works were executed in many cases by engaging contractors and middlemen.

8. Wages paid to the workers were delayed in many cases and the minimum wages were paid even if output of work by any worker or group of workers wts more than

Thar desert area, namely the districts of Banner, Bikaner, Chum, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaiir, Pali and Sikar. The expenditure on this programme which was shared equally by the Centre and the States during the Sixth Plan will be funded 100 per cent by the Centra during the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan outlay for the programme is Rs. 245 crores. The programme objecutves ar$ arresting desertification through sand dune stablisa-tion, Shelter belt plantation and afforestation and developing the land, water, and livestock resources through schemes of minor irrigation, soil conservation and water harvesting, dry land farming, ground water exploitation and development of livestock, pastures and fodder.

(c) Since the inception of the special programmes an expenditure of Rs. 125.9 crores has been incurred i_n the 11 districts of Rajasthan, both under the earlier Drought Prone Area Programme and the later Desert Development Programme. Since the inception of the Desert Development Programme $^{u}P^{to}$ March, 1985, an area of about 61000 hectares had been treated under soil conservation, irrigation potential of about 3300 hectares created from minor irrigation schemes, 4184 tube wells constructed forest plantation raised over about 70000 hectares, shelter belt plantations raised over about 5700 hectares, sand dunes stabilised 8000 hectares, more than 26 $lakh_s$ plants distributed for farm forestry, 726 villages electrified, 3693 wells energi'sed, 1803 dairy and 61 sheep breeding cooperatives organised.

Another major scheme started in the Thar desert is the Indira Gandh; Nahar Pariyojna. The integrated command area development of this project was started in 1974 and work of Stage I covering an are i of 2.44 lakh hectares i_n Phase-I was completed i_n June, 1983, at estimated cost of Rs. 139 crores. The on going command area development of stage-I, Phase-II commenced from 1980 to cover an area of 2.46 lakh hectares at estimated cost of Rs. 93 crores. So far 5.77. lakh hectares of irrigation potential has been created of which utilisation is 4.15 lakh hectares, 7000 RK\f of caml a_cd roadside plantations, about 60000 hectares, of pastures and over 3000 hectare* of fuelwood plantations have been raised. 908 Kms. of canal lining and water courses lining over 2.9 lakh hectares have been done. 324 kms-of major district roads and 431 kms. of village roads hav_e been constructed.

According to the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, 644 hectares have heen covered under irrigated plantation and 1950 hectares under pasture development upto March, 1985 on the left bank area of the main Indira Gandhi canal and it is proposed t_c develop about 50,000 hectares of silvi-pastoral plantation of which about 15000 hectares. would be irrigated afforestation and 3500O hectares as dry pasture with perennial grasses.

.Violation of Quality Control Order by. M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Limited

2540. SHRI HARI SINGH NALWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES b_e pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding violations of tha Quality Control Order and IS 1239 by a Calcutta based firm M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Limited- and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking t_0 curb the violation and misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints are being investigated t_0 determine if $ther_e$ is any violation of the provisions of th_e Quality Centrol Order or Industrial Development Regulation Ac*.

Persons brought above poverty line P t October, 1985

2541. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAT-. Will the Minister of AGRICUL TURE be pleased $_t$state;

(a) the number of persons who have been brought above the poverty line from"